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1 but my question, sir, isn't that exactly what the process of
2 deriving the trust distribution scheduled values is all about,
3 that is, an allocation of the trust value among the different
4 constituencies of the trust, that is people who have different
5 disease categories; isn't that right?

6 MR. INSELBUCH: Object to the form.

7 MR. STROCHAK: I don't know what the objection is,
8 your Honor, I'm sorry, I thought it was an okay question.

9 MR. INSELBUCH: I believe the question is totally
10 unintelligible.

11 THE COURT: Do you understand the question?

12 THE WITNESS: I would agree entirely with Mr.
13 Inselbuch. If he hadn't objected, I would have said I have no
14 idea what you are asking me.

15 THE COURT: Then I'll sustain the objection.

16 BY MR. STROCHAK:

17 Q. Let's try again. The process of agreeing on scheduled
18 values for the trust distribution procedures essentially is
19 one of deciding the ratios between the different disease
20 categories, of how much they will recover from the trust;
21 isn't that correct?

22 A. In part.

23 Q. Let's talk about the conservatism in your forecast for a
24 minute. Flip, if you could, to Slide 20.

25 A. I have it.

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1 Q. This slide compares your forecasts average values to the
2 historical ones from the database, right?

3 A. Yes.

4 Q. And your forecast is in pink or purple on the right hand
5 side, correct?

6 A. I have no idea what color that is, but that's close
7 enough.

8 Q. And the actual values as taken from your report are on
9 the left hand side?

10 A. That's correct. Three alternative ways of calculating it,
11 yes.

12 Q. And you mentioned before that the problem of trying to
13 impute a settlement year was one that really only existed in
14 2001 because there were very little differences in the prior
15 years and that's what's graphically depicted on your Slide 20,
16 correct?

17 A. Well, there was a little imputation prior to 2001, but
18 otherwise I agree with your statement.

19 Q. If we put our hand over the years '97 through 2000, what
20 it looks like is that your forecast looks very much like 2001,
21 correct?

22 A. I'm sorry, put my hand over what?

23 Q. Well, I just did it graphically to help myself, you don't
24 have to do it.

25 A. I just didn't hear the question.

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1 Q. But I covered up '97 through 2000 with my hand, and when
2 I look at that what I see is a forecast that looks very much
3 like the green bar, slightly below the green bar for 2001.

4 A. That's correct.

5 Q. Isn't it true, sir, that in forecasting your values there
6 what you effectively are doing is assuming a 100 percent
7 likelihood that the historical future, as I've called it, that
8 is the years 2002 forward, will look very much, a hundred
9 percent like the green bar in 2001?

10 A. I'm sorry, could you read that question to me, please?

11 Q. Sure. Your forecast, essentially boiled down to a
12 percentage, suggests that you are assuming a hundred percent
13 likelihood that the future will look like your calculation for
14 settlement year 2001 as represented by the green bar on the
15 graphic?

16 A. I'm sorry, I just -- I don't understand your preface, a
17 hundred percent probability. In fact, I present sensitivity
18 analyses because there may be some error. And I've already
19 suggested to the Court that there is uncertainty in any of
20 these things, I wouldn't assert that anything I've said here
21 with regard to forecasting should be regarded as a hundred
22 percent probability, other than the liabilities will be
23 greater in the future than they have been in the past, that's
24 pretty close to a hundred percent.

25 What this shows is that what I regard as reasonable

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1 forecasts of future claims for mesothelioma and lung cancer
2 compare precisely with the actual amounts of money that Turner
3 & Newall was paying in 2001 for those cases where we knew the
4 settlement year, that's what this demonstrates. Beyond that,
5 I don't know.

6 You know, I take this really as confirmation of the
7 reasonableness, and indeed somewhat conservatism of numbers
8 that I had calculated without knowing what the green line was
9 in the first instance. It supports my forecasts, it wasn't the
10 basis for making the forecasts of value.

11 Q. In calculating the average settlement values that I used
12 in your preferred forecasts in the Owens Corning case, you
13 didn't go through an exercise similar to the one that you did
14 here in T&N, did you?

15 A. I don't believe that in -- I see the testimony from Owens
16 Corning here, so you'll correct me. I don't believe that I
17 forecast that the Owens Corning settlement values were going
18 to increase in the future, but you can correct me if that was
19 an error. But Owens Corning was subject to very different
20 kinds of circumstances, it wasn't -- there wasn't the change
21 in Owens Corning's position in the asbestos liability --
22 asbestos litigation at the time of its bankruptcy like there
23 was for Turner & Newall, Owens Corning wasn't a member of CCR,
24 and again, out of conservatism there, I don't believe I had an
25 increase, but perhaps I did and just don't recall it.

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1 Q. Now, Owens Corning did have is the national settlement
2 program, correct?

3 A. Yes.

4 Q. And the national settlement program was, I believe as you
5 testified, very similar in certain ways to what was going on
6 in the CCR, correct?

7 A. Well, there were some similarities, there was one major
8 difference, that the NSP was Owens Corning's programs based
9 upon its liability as a single defendant. It's the best it
10 could do negotiating inventory settlements given that it was
11 the lone defendant out -- a lone defendant, not a group, and
12 it was the defendant that everyone was shooting at. So it had
13 already arrived at the status that Turner & Newall was on its
14 way to becoming.

15 The SSP was not the individual settlement of Turner &
16 Newall, it was the product of the significant tactical
17 advantages that Turner & Newall had as a CCR member which held
18 down is the value. So yes, they were both inventory
19 settlements; yes, they were both settlement programs that
20 contain criteria for payments; but no, they were very
21 different with regard to how effectively the CCR versus Owens
22 Corning could be in holding down settlements.

23 Owens Corning didn't enjoy all of the advantages of
24 CCR membership, that's one of reasons why is the values were
25 greater. So the program is the same, but they were carried

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1 out by very different entities and that has extremely
2 important ramifications for the amount of money that, and the
3 savings that CCR members could achieve. That's highly
4 different.

5 Q. Now, in the Owens Corning case you calculated your
6 settlement averages over a roughly four and three-quarter year
7 base period, correct?

8 A. I think that's right. I haven't looked at my Owens
9 Corning report since I testified, I don't believe.

10 Q. We can show it to you. Why don't we turn to Property
11 Damage 13. It should be the first document in your binder.

12 A. Just the first?

13 Q. Do you recognize that is a copy of the report that you
14 filed in the Owens Corning case?

15 A. Yes.

16 Q. Let's turn to page nine, if you could. This is your
17 calculation of the average resolution cost for Owens Corning,
18 correct?

19 A. It has both the average settlement and the average
20 resolution, yes.

21 Q. And in the text of the note below the box in Table 3 it
22 indicates that you have calculated them across all claims
23 resolved that were filed after 1990 and resolved between '96
24 and 2000, right?

25 A. Yes.

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1 Q. And that's your -- because Owens Corning filed for
2 bankruptcy in roughly October of 2000, you have '96, '97, '98,
3 '99, and three-quarters of 2000 for four and three-quarters
4 years, correct?

5 A. Yes.

6 Q. Let's go back to your report in Exhibit 2 in this case.

7 A. Plaintiff's Exhibit 2?

8 Q. Yes, please.

9 A. Next time you cross-examine me, could you give me two
10 different binders.

11 Q. We'll try and divide them up over the weekend. And back
12 to page ten for the tables.

13 A. Page ten?

14 Q. That's right.

15 A. I have that.

16 Q. You have set up here comparisons to various other
17 companies, all at this point in bankruptcy, correct?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. And you contend that this data shows certain trends; is
20 that right?

21 A. It does for some diseases, not all.

22 Q. I believe you told me, or I believe actually your report
23 says that these data illustrate general pressures on asbestos
24 defendants to increase settlement values; is that correct?

25 A. They give some indication of that, yes, particularly,

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1 that's particularly true for the cancer, certainly.

2 Q. That's taken right from the text of your report below the
3 tables?

4 A. Yes.

5 Q. And it is your view that in fact there were general
6 pressures on asbestos defendants to increase payments; is that
7 right?

8 A. I think that's probably -- for the cancer claims,
9 certainly; the pressures were less general for the
10 nonmalignant claims because in some cases they increased, some
11 they didn't. But the data speak for themselves.

12 Q. Now, you've chosen these four companies because they were
13 ones that were available to you, you had the data in your
14 office, right?

15 A. Yes.

16 Q. And I take it you came to -- you came to have that data
17 because you were consultant to asbestos creditors committees
18 in these various bankruptcy cases; is that right?

19 A. Not entirely.

20 Q. How did you get it?

21 A. Well, I'm a consultant to Porter-Hayden, I'm engaged by
22 the defendant Porter-Hayden and for the -- and I've been
23 engaged by Owens Corning as an expert too, and I can't recall
24 if I got this data from Owens Corning. I may have received
25 this data originally as a consultant to Owens Corning. But

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1 Turner & Newall, AWI and B&W, I'm engaged as expert for
2 claimant committees in each of those three cases. I'm engaged
3 in lots of other cases, but these are the only three cases
4 where I'm permitted by the confidentiality agreements to
5 provide this data to others, plus, of course, Turner & Newall,
6 which is this case, or where the data have been already made
7 public, as in the B&W case.

8 Q. Now, there actually are some other data that you had
9 available at the time you did your report, aren't there?

10 A. I don't think there is any public data like this that I
11 can recall. There is data from distributors, some of which is
12 presented on Table 2 of my report, on the next page of my
13 report, I don't think there are other ones. Essentially, these
14 are the four -- well, there may have been a defendant listed
15 in Owens Corning that isn't here, I'm just not sure whether
16 Porter-Hayden -- I think Porter-Hayden was in the Owens
17 Corning report.

18 Q. At the time you prepared your report in this case, you
19 actually had data on two other Turner & Newall subsidiaries,
20 didn't you?

21 A. I did have data on them, yes.

22 Q. Why don't you turn to Plaintiff's Exhibit 14 in your
23 binder. Excuse me, it's Property Damage Exhibit 14, I'm sorry.

24 THE COURT: Is that the supplemental report?

25 MR. STROCHAK: No, your Honor, this is Property

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1 Damage Exhibit 14, it's a file memorandum dated October 25,
2 2002 that I believe Mr. Inselbuch might have identified but
3 not offered in the direct testimony.
4 Q. Are you with me, Dr. Peterson?
5 A. I have PD-14.
6 Q. This is a memorandum to the file from Mr. Inselbuch and
7 his colleagues that I believe you testified in your direct
8 included a variety of information that you had prepared
9 representing a preliminary -- actually, I think it's called a
10 very preliminary analysis of Federal-Mogul asbestos
11 liabilities, correct?
12 A. Yes.
13 Q. Turn, if you would, to page 14.
14 A. I have that.
15 Q. Page 14, Table 1 reflects claim filing information on the
16 Flexitallic subsidiary of Federal-Mogul, correct?
17 A. Yes.
18 Q. It also reports in Table 3 below settlement averages for
19 paid claims for Flexitallic, correct?
20 A. Yes.
21 Q. And the settlement averages for mesothelioma for
22 Flexitallic are actually flat or declining for mesothelioma,
23 correct?
24 A. That's correct for this particular company who settled
25 very few claims. Their data do show that, yes. I don't show

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1 here the NS, or I think I actually sent to Mr. Inselbuch the
2 NS, the numbers of settlements in each year for Flexitallic.
3 Flexitallic, as you can see, only the receive altogether
4 47,000 claims. And I don't have the number of pending claims.
5 I don't know, there is some peculiar here.

6 Q. Well, let me just stop you there. Let's go back to Table
7 1.

8 A. Let me look at something, please. Give me a moment, if
9 you don't mind.

10 Oh, okay. I beg your pardon. Okay, please.

11 Q. Let's go back to Table 1 on page 14.

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. The total filings for each year are reported in the far
14 right hand column, correct?

15 A. That's right.

16 Q. So, what it actually shows is not a total of 47,000
17 claims in the five-year period, what it shows is 47,503 claims
18 for which of the file year was unknown, correct?

19 A. Yeah, I misread that, yes. And indeed, if you look on the
20 next page at page 15, Table 4, it shows there were 155,000
21 pending claims. So, clearly -- and the average rate of claim
22 filing in this period was substantial. So I correct myself,
23 thank you. There were actually a substantial number of
24 claims.

25 There is another issue with regard to Flexitallic

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1 having to do with the nature of its product and the kinds of
2 claims that were brought against it that effect settlement
3 values which is very different from Turner & Newall.

4 Q. That's right. But in any event, in terms of claim
5 filings, Flexitallic is a company that was getting between 36
6 and 53,000 claims a year between the years '97 and 2001,
7 correct?

8 A. That's right.

9 Q. And your preliminary forecast for Flexitallic was
10 reported, I believe, on page 15, right?

11 A. Page 16, actually.

12 Q. Well, let's go to 15 first. You've got Table 6,
13 Flexitallic forecasts, number of future claims, and you've got
14 in the total column there north of a million future claims for
15 Flexitallic, right?

16 A. This calculation shows that, but this calculation suffers
17 from the same infirmity that I testified to and was asked
18 about these analyses from Mr. Inselbuch. These are very
19 preliminary and based on the database it has proven to be
20 incorrect.

21 Q. That's right, you got supplemental data later on and that
22 got worked into your next memorandum, right?

23 A. Well, it supplemented and corrected data, yes.

24 Q. Let's just stick with the preliminary though for a
25 second. On page 16, as you indicated, your forecast for

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1 pending and future claims for Flexitallic, you come up with a
2 value of 1.4 billion dollars, right?

3 A. Yes, in this analysis. With this data, that's correct.

4 Q. Let's go back to page ten, if we could. That's data for
5 the Ferodo subsidiary of Federal-Mogul, correct?

6 A. That's correct.

7 Q. And again on page 11, Table 3, Ferodo's settlement
8 averages are reported?

9 A. Yes.

10 Q. And again it looks like with the exception of 2001 a
11 slight increasing trend on mesothelioma; is that right?

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. And then a decreasing or flat trend for the other
14 disease, correct?

15 A. Well, these data are so sparse with so few claims in here
16 that they really don't permit meaningful trends. I haven't
17 provided or Mr. Inselbuch didn't provide the numbers of cases
18 that -- Ferodo settled virtually no claims in the early period
19 here. And, indeed, when I was asked to do TDP forecasts for
20 Ferodo and Flexitallic, I didn't have sufficient data to make
21 forecasts for those companies because of the nature of their
22 liabilities and their resolution. But the table is as you
23 say, yes.

24 Q. Let's just flip to Page 12 for a second. Your preliminary
25 forecasts reported in Table 6 you forecasted 370,271 claims;

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1 is that correct?

2 A. It's a very preliminary report, yes.

3 Q. And your liability calculation in Table 8, all in,

4 pending and futures, was 376 million, is that right?

5 A. This very preliminary estimate is that number. These are

6 not numbers that I would have presented in court.

7 MR. STROCHAK: Your Honor, we offer PD Exhibit 14.

8 MR. INSELBUCH: No objection.

9 THE COURT: 14 is in evidence.

10 MR. STROCHAK: Your Honor, this would probably be a

11 good spot for a short break.

12 THE COURT: All right, we'll take a recess.

13 (Short recess).

14 DEPUTY CLERK: All rise.

15 THE COURT: You may be seated.

16 BY MR. STROCHAK:

17 Q. Dr. Peterson, before the break, I believe you said

18 something to the effect that Flexitallic and Ferodo were both

19 relatively small players in the asbestos litigation arena. Is

20 that a fair characterization?

21 A. They had -- they're different. They're different from

22 each other, they're different from Turner & Newall.

23 Ferodo is a friction product defendant, didn't have

24 many claims like most friction product defendants. Settled

25 relatively few claims and its exposures primarily for

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1 mesothelioma and not other diseases.

2 Flexitallic got lots of claims because Flexitallic's
3 product, which was a disk type gasket, was brightly colored
4 and brightly labeled and it was ubiquitous and very easily
5 identified so lots of people sued Flexitallic. But the
6 product, at least according to Flexitallic and the Hanly firm,
7 almost never releases asbestos. So it's a case -- it's a
8 defendant that got lots of claims because of product
9 identification but there's a serious causation problem with
10 regard to the product.

11 But Flexitallic got lots of claims. Ferodo didn't get
12 so many. But neither one of them is a defendant like any of
13 the others that are on that list. To have included them would
14 have been misleading to the Court because their experiences
15 are just not representative of the kind of past experience or
16 like the future experience for Turner & Newall. Thank you for
17 the opportunity to clarify that.

18 Q. But a company like Flexitallic, nonetheless, might have
19 significantly north of a billion dollar in future asbestos
20 liabilities in your calculation at present value, correct?

21 A. If you get sued often enough and you -- you know, some
22 people can maintain those cases. And in the hands of a really
23 good plaintiff's lawyer, I think Flexitallic's defense is
24 pretty good. But ordinarily they're not particularly strong
25 cases so the plaintiff's lawyers will settle quite cheaply.

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1 But a million claims with a billion dollars worth of liability
2 is not a lot of money on average per claim.

3 Q. Both Flexitallic and Ferodo were members of CCR along
4 with Turner & Newall, correct?

5 A. Yes, they were.

6 Q. And Both Flexitallic and Ferodo, you characterized them
7 in a deposition having small, relatively small payment
8 percentage in CCR as compared to the other members, is that
9 right?

10 A. I don't remember testifying to that. I could well have
11 done so. I don't remember what their specific percentages
12 were. I was perhaps inferring, as I would sit here today and
13 infer, that they had small payment shares.

14 Q. In any event, it's your view that other members of the
15 CCR and, in particular, members that you might have listed in
16 your report at Page 10, would be more comparable to T&N than
17 Flexitallic and Ferodo, is that right?

18 A. More, yes.

19 Q. Well, that's why you used those examples, right, you were
20 trying to illustrate companies that may show trends that might
21 be useful in interpreting what was going to happen to T&N,
22 correct?

23 A. Not entirely. I mean, I think I described in the report
24 that I included Porter Hayden and I later presented
25 information about California distributors, not because I

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1 regarded those companies as being comparable to Turner &
2 Newall, indeed, they're secondary or tertiary defendants
3 whereas Turner & Newall was right up front after CCR would be
4 the kind of spotlight defendant, those companies historically
5 were in the background. And I included Porter Hayden to
6 indicate that even among companies that were in the
7 background, they were secondary defendants with the
8 bankruptcies and the other events occurring in 2001, companies
9 like that or distributors were having to pay far more money,
10 companies that didn't have nearly the exposure or lack of
11 quantum of damages as Turner & Newall would. So I would not
12 tell the Court, and I didn't, and I think in my report I
13 mention that I did not believe they were precisely comparable,
14 but I put them in there to show, my God, if this is happening
15 to these small companies with limited liability, what's going
16 to happen to a company like Turner & Newall that's so
17 prominent.

18 Q. Now, in your deposition I recall that you cited
19 Armstrong, U.S. Gypsum, National Gypsum, and GAF as companies
20 with larger shares within the CCR, is that correct?

21 A. Well, they were larger than Flexitallic and Ferodo.
22 Some, but not all of them, were larger than Turner & Newall.
23 And if I testified to that, I was mistaken, certainly GAF was.

24 Q. Now, T&N in its history had about 380,000 or so claims,
25 correct?

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1 A. Something like that.

2 Q. And I believe you told me in your deposition that you
3 thought that that was, that T&N was a relatively obscure
4 defendant, is that right?

5 A. CCR obscured its prominence. I don't think that Turner &
6 Newall was ever terribly obscure because lots of people knew
7 about Cape Mining and about some of the history of this
8 defendant. But it was more obscure than it would have been
9 then if it hadn't been a member, hadn't been a member of CCR.

10 Q. Let me direct you to your report, Plaintiff's 2 in
11 evidence, and to Page 4. I apologize you have to lift that
12 heavy binder again?

13 MR. FINCH: Which page, Adam?

14 MR. STROCHAK: Page 4.

15 THE WITNESS: Plaintiff's 2, Page 4. I have that.

16 BY MR. STROCHAK:

17 Q. And at the last sentence before Subheading 4, about three
18 quarters of the way down the page, it says that, this is your
19 report, T&N was able to maintain relative obscurity as a small
20 member among the 20 companies in CCR.

21 A. Yes.

22 Q. That's your view, right?

23 A. Yes.

24 Q. Now, Mr. Hanly testified earlier, I recall, that he
25 thought T&N's payment percentage was in the 20 to 30 percent

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1 range. Is that your understanding?

2 A. I need to clarify or remind you of what he said. He said
3 that after the other defendants, GAF and National Gypsum had
4 left the CCR, its membership went to around 20 percent. While
5 they were members, its membership percentage was about 11
6 percent.

7 Q. And when did they leave?

8 A. '99, 2000.

9 Q. Now --

10 A. That actually may have been a percentage after other
11 people left, too, because others left prior to Turner & Newall
12 going into bankruptcy.

13 Q. So notwithstanding that, it had a share of between 20 and
14 30 percent in CCR in the last years of CCR's existence, you
15 believe that the company was able to maintain obscurity and
16 hide itself from the plaintiff's bar essentially, is that
17 right?

18 A. That isn't what I said. And your question misstates both
19 my testimony and the facts.

20 Q. Is it your view, sir, that notwithstanding T&N's 20 to 30
21 percent share of CCR's liability in the last years of CCR's
22 existence, that it was able to shield itself from the eyes of
23 the plaintiff's bar and not attract attention as a defendant?

24 A. I think that by the end of the CCR, probably more
25 attention was being focused on T&N, more likely because of the

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1 Tweedale book and because people were beginning to anticipate
2 and recognize that CCR was going to break up and here was a
3 plum that was about ready to fall from the tree. But the CCR
4 existed for 14 years, 13 years, and for all but one of those
5 years this is a company that had about a 10th of the
6 liability. And if you look at the quote that you've
7 highlighted, I was talking about relative obscurity. It was
8 more obscure than it would have been if it hadn't been at CCR
9 and that's what I identified several questions ago.

10 Q. That's correct. Because you testified on direct there
11 are no secrets in asbestos litigation I think was the colorful
12 way that you put, it is that correct?

13 A. I don't remember that testimony.

14 Q. Dr. Peterson, do you recall that T&N was a board member
15 of the CCR?

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. And that was commonly known among the plaintiff's bar, to
18 the best of your knowledge?

19 A. I have no idea.

20 Q. That wasn't something that you spoke about in the
21 conversations that you may have had over the years with
22 various plaintiff's lawyers you testified about in your
23 direct?

24 A. I can't recall that ever being the subject of
25 conversation, no.

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1 Q. Let me ask you, who were, if T&N was not a CCR member
2 with a significant percentage share, who were the members that
3 had larger percentage shares?

4 A. Well, we know that AWI, GAF, Keene all had higher shares,
5 Mr. Hanly testified to that. But the point is CCR as a whole
6 provided some measure of hiding for every member.

7 Q. You mentioned GAF. GAF is another defendant that you had
8 some data for at the time that you prepared your report in
9 this case in November of 2002, correct?

10 A. I had data. I don't recall the confidentiality issues
11 with regard to it.

12 Q. Would you consider GAF to be a fairly high profile
13 defendant?

14 A. A lot of people would hate GAF. Yes, it's probably
15 fairly high, yeah.

16 Q. Very similar to the way, I believe, you may have
17 testified in the Owens Corning case, that Owens Corning was a
18 hated defendant in many ways when it was pursuing a very
19 aggressive litigation strategy, is that correct?

20 A. It's a bit different, but Owens Corning was certainly a
21 high profile defendant.

22 Q. Why is GAF so hated?

23 A. Just because of the tactics of its leadership.

24 MR. STROCHAK: Excuse me, Judge, just one second.

25 BY MR. STROCHAK:

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1 Q. Let me turn you, if I could, to Property Damage Exhibit
2 91 in your binder. Do you recognize Exhibit 91 as a
3 supplemental affidavit that you filed in the bankruptcy of G-1
4 Holdings?

5 A. Yes.

6 Q. And you signed it, looks to me like, on the last page,
7 the 9th of January, 2003?

8 A. Yes.

9 Q. You were and are a consultant to asbestos claimants
10 committee and in the G-1 Holdings bankruptcy, correct?

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. And G-1 Holdings is the current name of what used to be
13 GAF Corporation, right?

14 A. The corporate relationship I'm not sure, I think there's
15 some, but certainly they have similar liabilities.

16 Q. It's actually in the caption on the first page. It's
17 captioned G-1 Holdings, Inc. formally known as GAF
18 Corporation.

19 A. Thank you.

20 Q. Let me direct you to Page 51. Does that refresh your
21 recollection at all looking at the table on Page 51 that at
22 least as of January 2003, which was substantially before the
23 time you filed your report in T&N, that you actually did have
24 data on GAF?

25 A. It refreshes my recollection that I did have data and

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1 clearly this data had become public with this affidavit. I
2 had no data for 2000 and 2001, which were the most important
3 years.

4 Q. So looking at the GAF column, the first table there in
5 the middle of the page, is Trends and Average mesothelioma
6 Settlements. And in '99 you reported that GAF's average
7 mesothelioma settlement was \$61,917, correct?

8 A. Yes.

9 Q. And you also report in the next column to the left what
10 looks to me to be an aggregate figure for all of CCR, is that
11 correct?

12 A. That was a database that we got from GAF that they kindly
13 attached to one of their pleadings in the bankruptcy, and I
14 believe that's the total liability for CCR in that year.

15 Q. So CCR's total liability average settlement value for
16 mesothelioma claims in 1999 was \$253,750, right?

17 A. That was our understanding of it. But I haven't looked
18 at this database in a long time, I have to look at it again.
19 That was our understanding.

20 Q. That's what you reported to the Court when you filed this
21 affidavit, correct?

22 A. Certainly.

23 Q. You didn't have any reason to doubt it at the time?

24 A. That was our understanding.

25 Q. And the following tables report the average values for

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1 lung cancer, correct?

2 A. Yes.

3 Q. And then it goes on for other cancer claims on Page 52,
4 correct?

5 A. Yes.

6 Q. And, finally, non-malignant claims on the last page on
7 52?

8 A. Yes.

9 MR. STROCHAK: Your Honor, we offer PD Exhibit 91.

10 MR. INSELBUCH: No objection.

11 THE COURT: PD 91 is in evidence

12 (DEFENDANT EXHIBIT PD-91 WAS RECEIVED IN EVIDENCE.)

13 BY MR. STROCHAK:

14 Q. Let me turn, if I could, Dr. Peterson, to some of the
15 other estimates that you've prepared in this case. And by
16 other estimates, I mean estimates other than the ones that
17 you've testified about today in your direct testimony and
18 yesterday.

19 You did a very preliminary estimate in October 2002,
20 which is reflected in Property Damage Exhibit 14, correct?

21 A. I did prepare that, and I actually testified about that
22 yesterday.

23 Q. Right. You've told us that it was preliminary, which I
24 understand. And let's just turn to the section that talks
25 about T&N. In calculating T&N's settlement average for its

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1 paid claims, you didn't use the same type of methodology that
2 you used in your base case estimate here today, correct?

3 A. Sir, could you either repeat that or have it read back?

4 Q. Sure. You didn't use the methodology -- let me start
5 again.

6 The methodology you used in your base case estimate
7 that you testified about today is the one where you hang the
8 values for the other diseases on the mesothelioma value,
9 correct?

10 A. Well, overall the methods are basically the same, there
11 are a couple of differences. Probably the most significant
12 one is that for this estimate for Turner & Newall the
13 preliminary estimate here I, although warning Mr. Inselbuch
14 and his colleagues that Turner & Newall's settlement averages
15 were going to increase after it left CCR, I made no effort to
16 estimate what they would be. So the method that -- the
17 methods I'm using for estimating liability in this case are
18 predicated on the assumption that Turner & Newall would have
19 to pay more to resolve asbestos claims after leaving CCR. But
20 I didn't make that assumption here, so it's a different basis
21 for calculation. Yes, that's very different.

22 Q. In fact, in calculating the claim values, you used 1998
23 through 2001 base period, is that right?

24 A. I don't recall.

25 Q. Dr. Peterson, what epidemiological model did you use to

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1 project the number of future claims in this preliminary
2 calculation that you did in October 2002?
3 A. Well, it says on Page 3 I used the Nicholson forecast. I
4 don't recall it.
5 Q. Says on Page 3 that your projections are based on William
6 Nicholson's projection. It doesn't actually say that you used
7 the Nicholson forecast numbers, does it?
8 A. I believe that this is language that Mr. Inselbuch wrote,
9 so I don't know -- I could have used the phrase based on.
10 Q. So it must be right?
11 A. No, just may be stated differently than I would have
12 stated it.
13 Q. Let me turn you, if I could, to Property Damage Exhibit
14 15. This is your February 19, 2004 memoranda to Mr. Inselbuch
15 and Ms. Davis at the Caplin & Drysdale firm, correct?
16 A. Yes.
17 Q. And in Exhibit 15, the February 2004 memorandum, you
18 indicate that you have updated your earlier forecasts. And I
19 believe you're referring to the ones done in Exhibit 14, is
20 that right? I'll direct to you Page 1, Exhibit 15, at the top
21 where it says, in October 2002 we provided the committee with
22 forecasts of liabilities. I'll skip a little bit. For Turner
23 & Newall claims, et cetera, et cetera. And then it goes on to
24 say, we revisit our earlier forecast based on updated data and
25 improvements, correct?

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1 A. Right.

2 Q. And what you're referring to, the October 2002 forecasts
3 are the ones that are summarized in Exhibit 14?

4 A. That are excerpted there, yes.

5 Q. Let me direct you toward the bottom of that Page 1 on
6 Exhibit 15. It says Subheading Changes To Forecast. Then
7 it's got five numbered paragraphs below which I believe
8 summarize the changes you've made to your forecast, correct?

9 A. Yes.

10 Q. Now, on Page 2 of Exhibit 15, point four, excuse me,
11 point three you talk about the Nicholson epidemiological
12 model?

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. And based on its superior accuracy in forecasting
15 mesothelioma deaths in the U.S., we now use the Nicholson,
16 Perkel and Selikoff 1982 epidemiological forecast rather than
17 the forecast by KPMG that was used in our October 2002 report
18 to the committee.

19 A. I see that.

20 Q. And that's, in fact, what you did in the updated February
21 2004, you switched to the Nicholson epidemiological forecast,
22 correct?

23 A. Sitting here now I don't recall. These are inconsistent
24 documents. It's possible. Because sometime in this period we
25 obtained the U.S. census data for the year 2000 and the new

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1 census data provided us with an opportunity to fit the SEER
2 data more effective by -- because you forecast, you use SEER
3 data to estimate the population estimates based on rates of
4 mesothelioma by age groups. And the most recent age group
5 data we have prior to receiving the 2000 census was 1990,
6 which was becoming increasingly inaccurate in forecasting
7 actually age distribution of Americans by the end of that
8 decade, the population's aging. And so at 2000 we were better
9 able to fit the age data and estimate national rates of
10 mesothelioma from the SEER estimates. When we got that data,
11 as it says here, there was a clear Superiority of the
12 Nicholson model than KPMG. When we're using the 1990 data,
13 which was out of date and not very good population estimates,
14 at that point in time it looked like the Nicholson/KPMG were
15 probably comparably accurate, maybe KPMG is superior. At some
16 point around this time we learned that with the most recent
17 data, Nicholson was superior. That's why I use it now and I
18 apparently used it in this memorandum. I'm not certain which
19 I used in 2002, I don't have a direct recollection of that
20 sitting here.

21 Q. Now, as you testified, I know you did a sensitivity
22 analysis in this case using the KPMG epidemiology, and, in
23 fact, you have used that as your base epidemiological forecast
24 in the past, right?

25 A. Prior to having received the year 2000 census, we used

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1 KPMG, that's right. We don't use it now because turns out
2 it's not as good as I just described.

3 Q. And you're aware, sir, that various other forecasters
4 are, in fact, still using the KPMG model, is that right?

5 A. Yes, but I'm not responsible for them.

6 Q. I understand. Now you mentioned in your direct testimony
7 that the court in the Owens Corning case had credited the
8 testimony of two experts, Dr. Vasquez and Dr. Rabinovitz,
9 correct?

10 A. Those were the two numbers that the court used in order
11 to come up with the court's estimate, yes.

12 Q. Dr. Vasquez formerly was with KPMG, correct?

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. Dr. Vaguez was formerly with KPMG, correct?

15 A. Yes, the KPMG epidemiological model is his.

16 Q. He developed them when he was at KPMG?

17 A. He and his colleagues, yes.

18 Q. And do you recall that they were actually developed in
19 consultation with Dr. Nicholson at Mount Sinai?

20 A. I've heard him say that, I have no reason to know one way
21 or another if that's accurate. Bill Nicholson was an extremely
22 generous man and a lot of people asserted a collegiality with
23 him that I simply know is not the case.

24 Q. And Dr. Vaguez in the Owens Corning case based his
25 projection on the KPMG epidemiological forecast?

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- 1 A. He prefers his own forecast, yes.
- 2 Q. And Dr. Rabinovitz also utilized the KPMG model; is that
- 3 right?
- 4 A. I don't recall.
- 5 Q. Let's flip back, if we could, to Exhibit 14 and in
- 6 particular to page eight of the memorandum.
- 7 A. I have that.
- 8 Q. Here you report in Table 5 your estimate of liability for
- 9 pending claims and the total is \$708,000,000; is that correct?
- 10 A. That's what that represents, yes.
- 11 Q. And that is a value that is discounted to present value,
- 12 correct?
- 13 A. I don't know.
- 14 Q. Excuse me, that's pending, so you wouldn't have to
- 15 discount the pending, would you?
- 16 A. We do here, I don't recall if I did there.
- 17 Q. And then dropping down to Table 6, you have your forecast
- 18 number of future claims and my forecasting a told number of
- 19 claims of a million 351 thousand, correct?
- 20 A. Based -- at that time, based on that database for this
- 21 very preliminary forecast, that was the number, yes.
- 22 Q. Let me drop you down to the paragraph below that, the
- 23 paragraph that begins Table 7 below. In the second sentence it
- 24 says the estimated liabilities for future claims.
- 25 A. I'm sorry, where are you on page -- what page, eight?

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1 Q. The bottom of page eight.

2 A. Okay.

3 Q. The paragraph at the very bottom that begins Table 7.

4 A. Yes.

5 Q. Second sentence.

6 A. I see it.

7 Q. The estimated liabilities for future claims for T&N are
8 based on percent paid rates and the average settlement amounts
9 for the year 1998, it should be years 1998 through 2001.

10 A. If that answers the question you asked me earlier, yes.

11 Q. And it goes on, it says that the estimate also assumes
12 that future values for the next five years for mesothelioma
13 and lung cancer cases will increase at the substantial rate of
14 increase observed between 1997/'98 and 2000/2001. Do you see
15 that?

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. Does that suggest to you that in doing this preliminary
18 forecast you, in fact, used the '98 through 2001 base period
19 in calculating your settlement averages?

20 A. Well, the prior sentence says that, yes, that's what it
21 says.

22 Q. That's right. And in addition to using the actual
23 settlement averages over that four year period, you then
24 stepped up the mesothelioma and lung cancer values to reflect
25 an increase; is that right?

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1 A. That's what it says, yes.

2 Q. And you will recall that the '98 through 2001 base period
3 is the same one that Dr. Cantor uses in her base forecast in
4 this matter; is that right?

5 A. I think that's right.

6 Q. And then for all other diseases you step up the
7 settlement averages for your forecast by the 2.5 percent
8 inflation rate that's reported at the top of page nine, right?

9 A. That's what we did for this analysis, yes.

10 Q. And what you come to is an estimate for T&N's liability
11 for future claims, again present-valued to 2002 dollars it
12 appears, of 5.87 billion; is that right?

13 A. For future claims, yes. Wait a minute.

14 Q. When you add the pending --

15 A. Wait a second.

16 Q. I'm sorry.

17 A. Yes, that's what it says. Excuse me.

18 Q. When you add the pending and the futures together, you
19 get the \$6.585 billion number that's reported in bold and
20 underlined about a third of the way down the page on the right
21 hand side?

22 A. I see that.

23 Q. Now in your October 2002 memo, I shouldn't say your, it's
24 from your colleagues here, but you had some participation in
25 it, I didn't see anything reported in there about the

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1 existence of Mr. Tweedale's book. Were you aware of Tweedale's
2 book in October of 2002?

3 A. I don't believe so.

4 Q. All right. I think that you told me in your deposition
5 that you first got the book when you visited with Mr. Hanly in
6 New York in December of 2002; is that right?

7 A. I think that's correct.

8 Q. And before that visit you were not even aware of the
9 existence of the book, correct?

10 A. Yes, that's correct.

11 Q. But you were certainly aware of the document repository,
12 the Chase documents that we heard some testimony about earlier
13 this week, correct?

14 A. I don't know whether I was aware of that at the time or
15 not.

16 Q. Let's turn to Exhibit 15. And if I could direct you to
17 page nine. This is the section that reports on T&N liability
18 for U. S. claims. And just to summarize, this document and
19 the analysis here reflects a revised forecast that you did
20 based on updated claims information that you had received; is
21 that right?

22 A. It takes the approach that we used in the October 2002
23 report and uses new data and certain technical refinements, so
24 it is -- it's not so much a revision as an attempt to do the
25 same kind of analysis that we did a year and-a-half

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1 previously.

2 Q. Moving down to the last paragraph on the page, it says
3 you received a more comprehensive data set. Is the data set
4 that you received prior to the preparation of Exhibit 15 the
5 same one that you used in the preparation of your November
6 report in your estimate in this case?

7 A. Yes, this uses the same data set, the data set used in
8 2002 was incomplete.

9 Q. And it also indicates that you had some time to discuss
10 data issues with Jean Malone at ARPC?

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. Could you identify for the record who Joan Malone is?

13 A. She's the wonderful woman sitting in the jury box in the
14 back row, and she's a quantitative analyst that works for
15 ARPC, which is a company that does the kinds of -- among other
16 things, does forecasts of asbestos liabilities.

17 Q. ARPC is the claims estimation consultant to the Futures
18 Representative in this case, correct?

19 A. Yes, they are.

20 Q. Let me go through, if I could, the refinements to your
21 forecasting method that are discussed beginning at the top of
22 page ten. You went through an exercise where you were able to
23 identify and eliminate certain duplicate claims in the
24 database, right?

25 A. Yes.

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1 Q. That reduced the total number of filings in the database?

2 A. Somewhat.

3 Q. Well, it says it took it down from 396,000 to 381,000?

4 A. Right, we eliminated 3.9 percent, that's correct.

5 Q. You also made some revisions with respect to filing year.
6 Could you explain what you did there?

7 A. I haven't read this in some time, this section. If you
8 want me to read it, I will.

9 Q. No, if you are not familiar with it, then we can just
10 move on.

11 A. I mean, it says what it says, I don't recall what we did.

12 Q. Now at the bottom again it says change of epidemiological
13 model, and the portion we read before I just realized after
14 the fact related to the U. K. forecast, but this portion I
15 assume relates to the U. S. forecast, and again it repeats
16 that you have changed over to using the Nicholson forecast as
17 opposed to the KPMG model that you had used in October of
18 2002; is that right?

19 A. Well, it says we returned to it. Oh, that's what this
20 says. We'd start off by using Nicholson, then as the SEER
21 data seems more consistent with KPMG, we moved to KPMG because
22 it seems more empirically sound. But win the 2002 data we
23 then saw that, in fact, Nicholson was more empirically sound,
24 so we went back to using this, that's what this says. It's
25 probably correct.

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1 Q. At the bottom of the page the last sentence indicates
2 that use of the Nicholson forecast increases the value of
3 future claims by about ten percent; is that right?

4 A. I think that's probably right, that's consistent with the
5 sensitivity analyses I did here. It's in the range typically
6 of seven to ten percent difference.

7 Q. Let's skip over settled but not paid claims and talk
8 about values of claims on page 11. And the assumptions that
9 you used to calculate average settlement values in your
10 February 2004 analysis are roughly the same as those used in
11 the October 2002 analysis, correct?

12 A. I'm sorry, the methods or the amounts?

13 Q. No, no, the general methodology, that you used a 1998
14 through 2001 base period, correct?

15 A. Yes, yes, I see that.

16 Q. I direct you to the middle of the page there, the middle
17 of paragraph where it says we continue to use years '98
18 through 2001 as the base period for calculating current values
19 of claims.

20 A. Yes. And we go on to say use of these multi-year
21 averages is conservative because settlement amounts have been
22 increasing over this period. These multi-year averages are
23 actually less than the amount paid by T&N to resolve
24 mesothelioma and lung cancer claims during the two most recent
25 years.

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1 Q. That's right. And what you do in this analysis is, as you
2 did in October of 2002, you step up the mesothelioma and lung
3 cancer values by doing a comparison to the -- by using the
4 rate of increase observed between the period '97/'98 and
5 2000/'01, right?

6 A. Yes. The whole point of this analysis is to use the same
7 methods, same basic methods that we used in 2002, we weren't,
8 when though we had the new data, we weren't making independent
9 judgments about what's the most appropriate way to forecast
10 it. And, indeed, in three or four places in this memorandum
11 we warn Mr. Inselbuch and Ms. David that these forecasts do
12 not represent what Turner & Newall would be paying now outside
13 of CCR. It's not an attempt to forecast the company's
14 liability, it's an attempt to see what difference would be
15 made in the forecast because, one, we have a new database and,
16 two, we've made technical improvements.

17 Q. Let's flip to the totals, if we could. Page 16,
18 forecasted claims. You report 1.16 million forecasted future
19 claims in your increasing model as compared to 1.35 million in
20 the October 2002 forecast, correct?

21 A. Yes.

22 Q. So your number of claims has gone down by almost 200,000?

23 A. Yeah, that represents in part the elimination of
24 duplicates. I think there were some other technical issues
25 that resulted in that.

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1 Q. And when we get to the total forecast in Table 2.9 on
2 page 17, you have a forecast -- you report your forecast for
3 the pending -- the current forecast, that is the February 2004
4 forecast, for pending is 565 million; is that right?

5 A. Yes.

6 Q. And the future is 5.1 billion?

7 A. That's right.

8 Q. And you get a grand total of \$5,728,000,000 all in
9 pending and futures, right?

10 A. Yes.

11 Q. And when that's compared to the October 2002 forecast of
12 6.5 billion, it's clear that the forecast has actually gone
13 down between October 2002 and February of 2004, correct?

14 A. Well, given the new data and the technical improvements,
15 it reduced the forecast. I don't regard one of them as -- the
16 second as being an evolution of thought other than applying is
17 the method. Both of them are incomplete and are not an attempt
18 to forecast the company's liability after it left CCR.

19 Q. Now, the 5.7 current forecast in February 2004, that
20 includes the -- because it's based on the Nicholson
21 projection, it's actually ten percent higher than it would
22 have been had you used the KPMG, correct?

23 A. Approximately, according to this report, this memorandum.

24 Q. Let's look at one more alternative forecast. If you turn
25 to Plaintiff's Exhibit 14, which is in evidence, it's your

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1 supplemental report. And if I could turn you to page eight.
2 This is your sensitivity analysis in the middle of the page
3 there on page eight, this is your sensitivity analysis that
4 reports what your estimate would look like if you used the
5 actual 2000 and 2001 settlement averages rather than the
6 calculated trust distribution procedure derived values that
7 are part of your base case forecast, right?

8 MR. INSELBUCH: I object to that question, your Honor,
9 he's included in that question a definition that is at
10 variance with what the witness has testified.

11 MR. STROCHAK: That's fine, your Honor, I'll withdraw
12 the TDP-derived characterization and all I'm trying to say is
13 this -- sorry.

14 THE COURT: All right, the question is withdrawn.
15 The objection is sustained. New question.

16 MR. STROCHAK: Thank you, your Honor.

17 BY MR. STROCHAK:

18 Q. The question is this sensitivity analysis in the middle
19 of the page that's reported in Table 6 is what happens when
20 you use the actual settlement averages from 2000 and 2001,
21 correct?

22 A. This is the calculation of Turner & Newall with what the
23 average settlements were in that database for 2000/2001.

24 Q. So everything else is held constant, that is, all the
25 methodology and assumptions in your base case estimate are

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1 held constant and what you change is the settlement average,
2 correct.

3 A. Well, there is two forecasts there, there is the increase
4 and no increase, but for each of them the only other change
5 was the change -- was the use of the settlements that were
6 paid by this -- excuse me, that were reached by this company
7 in 2000 and 2001 without and attempt to calculate and estimate
8 what their settlements would be on a continuing basis.

9 Q. Yeah. My point was just that the only variable that's
10 changed is the settlement average that you used in the
11 forecast, right?

12 A. Yes, as I just said.

13 Q. And in the increase column which corresponds to your
14 increasing forecast of 11.1 billion, you come up with 4.8,
15 correct?

16 A. Yes, although -- yes, that's correct.

17 Q. And the no increase model, and that's no increase in
18 propensities to sue and no increasing nonmalignant multiplier,
19 in that model you come up with 3.6 billion when you use the
20 actual 2000/2001 settlement averages, correct?

21 A. Yes. And that's reported on Table 62 of the materials
22 we've reviewed previously on direct.

23 Q. Which settlement average, which actual settlement average
24 do you use? Do you use the 138 that we've discussed or do you
25 use the 194 that represents only those claims that actually

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1 are marked as settled 2001 in the database?

2 A. We don't use either of those, we use the numbers that are
3 on Table 5, shown on Table 5, the 98,000, and that was derived
4 from an average that used for -- that included all of the 2001
5 settlements, both those that were both specifically identified
6 as settling in that year, plus the imputed ones, which if you
7 looked simply at 2001 would have been 138. But the specific
8 numbers are in Table 5.

9 Q. So if we separated it out and using the methodology you
10 used to calculate the 2000/2001 average, if we looked only at
11 2001, it would be 138?

12 A. For mesothelioma?

13 Q. For mesothelioma, that's right, I'm sorry.

14 A. Yes.

15 MR. STROCHAK: Your Honor, I don't think I offered
16 property damage Exhibit 15, that's the February 2004
17 memorandum. We offer that one.

18 MR. INSELBUCH: No objection.

19 (DEFENDANT EXHIBIT PD-15 WAS RECEIVED IN EVIDENCE)

20 MR. STROCHAK: This, your Honor, is a logical
21 breaking point for me. I don't think I could finish Dr.
22 Peterson's cross today, so I would I ask to adjourn at this
23 time and resume Monday morning.

24 THE COURT: We will recess until Monday morning at
25 9:30.

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1 Now, let me just find out, how much more time do you
2 think we will need to devote to the completion of this case,
3 not that we're putting any pressure, just to get an idea?

4 MR. INSELBUCH: My best estimate, your Honor, is that
5 we will finish either Monday or Tuesday, but not beyond
6 Tuesday.

7 THE COURT: For your case?

8 MR. INSELBUCH: No, I think for the entire case.

9 MR. STROCHAK: Our case is going to be brief, your
10 Honor. I think I have a couple of hours of cross-examination
11 for Dr. Peterson left, we will only have one witness to
12 present live testimony, that will be Dr. Cantor. I suspect
13 her direct testimony is going to be perhaps comparable length
14 to Dr. Peterson, maybe a little bit shorter, and then the
15 cross-examination and we'll have some depositions and other
16 materials to submit that the Court can review at its
17 convenience, and then I would assume some type of closing
18 argument, if the Court would find it helpful.

19 MR. INSELBUCH: What I would suggest, actually, Dr.
20 Peterson is our last witness, although we may have rebuttal
21 depending upon what the testimony is on their case.

22 THE COURT: Sure.

23 MR. INSELBUCH: What I would suggest, your Honor, is
24 that if we do in fact conclude on Tuesday, that we agree, or
25 if your Honor would direct us one week thereafter to

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1 simultaneously file proposed findings and conclusions, and
2 perhaps reserve argument, at your Honor's discretion, until
3 after you've had an opportunity to see those findings and
4 direct us to what issues you'd like us to address. And
5 perhaps we can do that toward the end of that week before the
6 July 4th holiday.

7 I can inform the Court that there is a hearing before
8 Justice Richards in London on July the 11th and Justice
9 Richards and all the parties in England are avidly following
10 the developments here and will want to know from us where
11 things stand and any indication your Honor might be able to
12 give us of when we might have a conclusion.

13 THE COURT: Well, for my concern that would be an
14 excellent idea. If we can conclude by Tuesday, then gather
15 your best judgments on findings of facts and conclusions of
16 law, then we can zero in on where we think we need greater
17 clarification and make an ultimate judgment.

18 MR. STROCHAK: That's fine, your Honor. I guess we
19 would also like the opportunity to submit a post trial brief
20 to put the matter in a little bit more of advocacy form than
21 in proposed findings. We'll certainly be happy to help your
22 Honor by submitting proposed findings along with it.

23 MR. INSELBUCH: We already filed briefs, both of us,
24 and although we could kill some more trees, I'm not sure how
25 much we could add to what we've already told you.

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1 THE COURT: Well, let's see what we're talking about.
2 If what you're saying is if you submit findings of fact and
3 conclusions of law, do you feel that you are being deprived of
4 some advocacy of your position? I assumed that after we got
5 that and the Court had questions, advocacy would come at that
6 time, we would have an oral presentation or hearing or
7 analysis after the findings of fact and conclusions of law
8 that we've be able to look at and see how it conforms with
9 some of our preliminary thinking. Yes, that would be fine.

10 Do you think you would be deprived of advocacy if we
11 did it in that stage?

12 MR. STROCHAK: Well, your Honor, I certain don't feel
13 deprived, your Honor has been more than gracious with time and
14 attention to this matter. If it would be more helpful to your
15 Honor to have oral rather than written, I'm certainly happy to
16 do that.

17 THE COURT: Oh, no, no, I'm just saying I thought
18 that's the process that we had, that we would have findings of
19 facts and conclusions of law, understanding that we would
20 reserve time for counsel to reappear to respond orally to any
21 questions the Court may have or any responses in the form of
22 advocacy you may want back and forth.

23 MR. INSELBUCH: At that point if one of the parties
24 felt that a further brief were useful and the Court thought it
25 was useful, we could prepare them and follow.

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1 THE COURT: I always accept advocacy, as long as it's
2 done in good faith.

3 MR. STROCHAK: Well, I assure you everything here as
4 been done in good faith on both sides.

5 THE COURT: No, I know, I'm just making a point.

6 MR. STROCHAK: That's fine with us, your Honor.

7 THE COURT: I don't want deprive anyone of an
8 opportunity for advocacy, I'm just trying to see how it would
9 fit in in this process. I think findings of fact and
10 conclusions of law, the Court gets some preliminary idea of
11 where it feels it wants to go and have an opportunity then to
12 question the parties. Now, if in that process you want to
13 submit along with your findings of fact some advocacy
14 discussion, you are free to do that. It's up to us to make
15 sure we're concentrating on the facts that are found and how
16 we feel the law fits into that. So, we won't deprive you of
17 that opportunity.

18 MR. STROCHAK: That's fine, your Honor. I don't have
19 my calendar out. What are the dates you proposed?

20 MR. INSELBUCH: I proposed June 28th, Tuesday, for the
21 joint submission of proposed findings and conclusions, that
22 would be one week after we finish on Tuesday next week.

23 MR. STROCHAK: I think that is probably okay.

24 THE COURT: All right.

25 MR. INSELBUCH: And then I don't know how much time

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1 your Honor would want to look at those, but just for all of us
2 who would have to prepare to travel and whatever, if you could
3 give us some date that you might want to have us here again.

4 (Short pause).

5 THE COURT: How does the afternoon of July 14th look.

6 MR. INSELBUCH: Well, I may still be in London before
7 Justice Richards.

8 THE COURT: When will you be back?

9 MR. INSELBUCH: I'll be back, I think, on the 14th.

10 THE COURT: How does Thursday, July 28th sound?

11 MR. INSELBUCH: It's all right with me.

12 MR. KESSLER: Is that for oral argument, your Honor?

13 THE COURT: Yes, because the submissions will be by
14 the 28th of June.

15 MR. STROCHAK: I was going to suggest, your Honor, if
16 we're pushing the argument out that far, perhaps you could
17 give us a little bit more time on the proposed findings.

18 THE COURT: How much more time would you want? July
19 5th, 12th?

20 MR. STROCHAK: Would it be acceptable to the Court
21 perhaps two weeks before the closing argument, is that enough
22 time for the Court, mid July?

23 MR. INSELBUCH: Your Honor, I'd rather not have this
24 be pushed back that far at my expense. So I'm prepared, I
25 would be prepared to go forward and have somebody else

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1 substitute me as an advisor in London. I would be prepared to
2 go forward on the 14th of July.

3 THE COURT: If you're available on the 14th, we could
4 do it. You know, we could move a couple things around. We
5 could do it in the morning 10:00 if that's more convenient.

6 MR. INSELBUCH: Fine.

7 MR. STROCHAK: Fine with me, your Honor.

8 THE COURT: The only thing I would suggest in the
9 joint submission, to the extent that you could tie the
10 findings into the record so that we don't have to.

11 MR. INSELBUCH: Would it be helpful if we both
12 submitted, not only hard copy, but electronic copy?

13 THE COURT: It would, the more the better. And then,
14 you know, we would then be prepared for a discussion on the
15 14th of July.

16 MR. INSELBUCH: Yes, your Honor.

17 MR. STROCHAK: We're talking about joint submissions,
18 I assume you mean simultaneous submissions by both sides. I
19 don't think we're going to agree on much.

20 MR. INSELBUCH: We might agree on the caption.

21 THE COURT: The only thing I would leave open, and
22 not that we like to continue to kill trees, is that if you
23 feel something of a burning desire to respond to something
24 that's been said, obviously, as soon as possible after
25 receipt, to let us know where you're either confusion or

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1 concern is with the filing so that we can have all of the
2 discussion in one place.

3 MR. INSELBUCH: Appreciate it. One housekeeping
4 question, will the Court -- can we leave our materials here or
5 will the court be in use tomorrow.

6 THE COURT: No, you can leave it here.

7 MR. INSELBUCH: Thank you.

8 THE COURT: We've blocked out the time for this case
9 as far as the use of this courtroom. We hope you have some
10 extra time to work in your office. The amount of paper that
11 piles up when I'm down here, I feel like an absentee landlord.

12 All right. We'll see you Monday morning at 9:30.

13 (Proceedings Concluded.)

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5 I, Theodore M. Formaroli, C.S.R., Official United States
6 Court Reporter and Certified Shorthand Reporter of the State
7 of New Jersey, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true
8 and accurate transcript of the testimony as taken
9 stenographically by and before me at the time, place and on
10 the date hereinbefore set forth.

11 I do further certify that I am neither a relative nor
12 employee nor attorney nor counsel of any of the parties to
13 this action, and that I am neither a relative nor employee of
14 such attorney or counsel and that I am not financially
15 interested in this action.
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23 THEODORE M. FORMAROLI, C.S.R.

24 Certificate No. 433

25 Date: June 16, 2005

United States District Court
Camden, New Jersey